Two days ago there was a heavy battle at Tahchechow, which lasted twenty-four hours. Two thousand Russians were engaged against a Chinese force composed of Boxers and discharged Imperial troops. It is estimated that 3,000 Chinese were killed.

Five hundred Imperial troops hold Newchwang. Overtures had been made for the peaceful occupation of the place by the Rus-

It is believed here that Newchwang has already been taken by the Czar's forces.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Gen. Grodekoff telegraphs the War Office under date of Aug. 1

as follows: "In order to relieve Novokijevskoje and Pos pet I ordered Gen. Ajgustoff to take Hunchun. There was a stubborn engagement on July 29 and Hunchun was captured on July 80. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four wounded. Many Chinese guns were

LONDON, Aug. 2 .- A despatch from Chefoo to the Central News of yesterday's date says the Russians have occupied the suburbs of Newchwang and taken up positions commanding the native town. They sent a message to the Taotal demanding the surrender of the place, but that official refused to yield.

This was the position of affairs when a despatch was sent from Newchwang on July 30.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE. Mr. Brodrick's Statement of England's Policy

-Work for United Action. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-Under Foreign Secretary odrick said in the House of Commons to-day regarding China: "This Government has left no stone unturned to assuage jealousies, clear the way for action and see to it that every Power knew that it was Great Britain's sol object that the largest number of troops should be brought into the field at the shortest possible notice against the common enemy.

"The Government held that it was impossible to usurp the sovereign functions of the Chinese Government, but we must press on by every means to relieve the legations; we must impress the Chinese with the sanctity of the person of an Envoy and must assert the supremacy of

the western world." The Government, Mr. Brodrick said, had ordered a third brigade from India in order to have more troops available. The members of the Government had set their faces resolutely against any partition of China, and he had no reason to believe that they were at variance with any of the Powers in this respect. The future government of China must be China for the Chinese. The British Government was not prepared to Indianize thina nor to contemplate organizing a Chinese army officered by for-

SOME GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN. Needed at Klao-Chan-Plan to Protect the

Allies' Transports. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLOGNE, Aug. 2 .- A Berlin despatch to the Cologne Gazette says there is only a small contingent of German troops with the allies for the advance on Pekin. The remainder have been withdrawn to protect the German interests at

The same correspondent says the Powers have resolved to protect transports from a coup de main by the Chinese fleet and will establish a rigorous surveillance service. The correspondent says part of the Chinese fleet is off Hong Kong and part in an estuary of the Yang-tse-Klang. As Hong Kong is exclusively a British despatch warships to guard their respective

BRITISH DELAYED ADVANCE?

Correspondent at Mentsin Says They Have Been Distressingly Dilatory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 3.-A Tientsin despatch to the Standard, dated July 26, represents the allies as being eager to advance, but they are compelled to wait while the English contingent getting ready to start. The correspondent adds that it is difficult to speak of the military arrangements otherwise than as distressingly dilatory. The British troops cannot or do not make the slightest move forward, though the contingents of the other Powers were ready to

The English residents at Tientsin say that they deserve to be left out of account. There are more than 20,000 troops idle. The Russians and Japanese are growing restive and are moving northward, despite their orders to cooperate with the British, who show no

WANTS THE ADVANCE STOPPED. IA Hung Chang Says the Envoys Will Then Allowed to Send Out Messages.

Foreign Affairs, has received a despatch from the French Consulat Shanghal, which says that Li Hung Chang has not obtained a reply to the essage sent to M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin, Earl Li said the Ministers would be able to communicate with their Governments if the allies abandoned their march to Pekin. He confirms the statement that all the foreigners in Pekin are now in the Imperial or Forbidden City.

SEYMOUR GOES TO NANKIN. Viceroy Sends a Warship to Escort Him Past

the Forts. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 2 -A despatch from Shangha of yesterday's date says Vice-Admiral Seymour has left for Nankin on the British warship Alacrity. Vicercy Riu Kun Yi telegraphed to Admiral Seymour that he would send a Chinese warship to escort the Alacrity and prevent any misunderstanding while she was passing the Nankin forts.

Increasing the Forces in China.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 2.- The steamers Rhein and Adria have sailed for China, having on board 2,700 infantry and artillery, Gen. von Lessel and his staff, hospital equipments and stores of ammunition.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.- It is expected that a further contingent of Indian troops will sail for China on Aug. 20.

EMPRESS DOWAGER RESPONSIBLE. Missionary Says She Virtually Put Them Under

Government Protection. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.-Charles F. Gam mon, Superintendent of the American Bible Society in North China, has reached Nagasaki

from Tientsin and in an interview given to the Nagasaki press he says: "The Empress Dowager is unmistakably responsible for the rising in China. She issued a number of sechet edicts against foreigners, and when she commanded her troops not to fire on the Boxers, virtually placing them under Government protection, the society became a power over the whole of Northern China. Those who before had refused to join in the movement were now compelled to or else receive the disfavor of the Government itself. Gradually the Boxers worked their

week in June between 40,000 and 50,000 of them were stationed around the city. The Chinese oldiers at Tientsin openly admitted that it the Boxers failed to accomplish their purpose the troops would then take up the cause them-

During the second week in June the foreign residents were expecting to be attacked at any moment and on the 15th of the same month their fears were realized. Three churches in the city were burned and also one on the outskirts of Tientsis. Many native houses were also destroyed. From a commanding position, the foreigners watched the work of destruction. During the night thousands of red lanterns could be seen fitting about the streets. A number of these would collect together and then a small light would appear in their midst. Larger and larger the light would grow until the surroundings would be as lit up as if by thousands of electric lights. Again and again this spectacle was repeated until hundreds of native houses had been reduced to ashes. The red lanterns were carried by the Boxers to identify them from those whose lives they were seeking.

"As soon as the Chinese treeps received word." noment and on the 15th of the same month their

identify them from those whose lives they were seeking.

"As soon as the Chinese troops received word that the bombardment had begun, they immediately opened fire on Tientsin. The telegraph, telephone and railway systems had been destroyed, leaving the residents without any means of communication with the outside world. The shelling of the city continued for twelve days, until not a house stood but what had received some damage."

Mr. Gammon gives a description of the hardships endured by Admiral Seymour's relief column. He confirms the report that the men were compelled to eat mules and horses when the provisions were exhausted, and that the water for drinking purposes was taken from wells filled with dead bodies. He also describes how the field guns were lost during the retreat toward Tientsin. The junks on which they were being transported down the river were fired on by the Chinese troops and sunk. The Boxers themselves had no firearms, but carried long spears, believing themselves incapable of receiving injury from the foreign troops. As a result Admiral Seymour's column mowed them down like grass. At first the Chinese dead were all buried by the relief column, but later on the number so increased that they had to be left as they fell. From Mr. Gammon's estimate, it will take at least 30,000 men to successfully march on Pekin and hold the territory between the starting point and the capitol.

Forty dead bodies were taken from the water supply station in Tientsin, and from this the

and the capitol.

Forty dead bodies were taken from the water supply station in Tientsin, and from this the residents have been drinking. On the plains around Tientsin many dead bodies lie unburied. It was feared, when Mr. Gammon left, that the plague would start in the city on account of the utter lack of sanitation.

PRANCISCANS MASSACRED.

The Cathedral at Pen-Sien-Fu Burned and Bishop Fantosati Beheaded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Word has just been received at the Franciscan monastery at Brooklyn of the murder of four Missionaries of the Franciscan order in China. The missionaries killed were Manager Antony Fantosati, Titular Bishop of Antren and Vicar-Apostolic of southern Hu-An, and his three associates, all of them Franciscans. One of these assistants went to China as late as last November. The massacre took place on July 4, at Pen-Sien-Fu, where Rishop Fantosatiresided. The Bishop had been fearful of trouble for some time and had placed 200 of the native converts under arms to guard the cathedral at Pen-Sien-Fu. While the missionaries and their converts were holding services in the cathedral, a mob of Boxers, reanforced by Chinese troops, surrounded the building and after cutting off all escape for those in the cathedral, set fire to the edifice and massacred the converts. Managar Fantosati was led to the Viceroy's yamen, after which he was decapitated and his head suspended before the yamen.

Hu-An, in which this massacre took place, is one of nine vicarates which are in charge of the Franciscan friars, the Bishop of each being a member of that order. It was through the Franciscan friars that Ohristianity was first introduced in China, in the latter half of the thirteenth century. One of the most famous of their early missionaries was John of Monte Corvino, who became Archbishop of Pekin, then called Kambelek, in 1288. Since that time an immense number of Franciscan friars have been murdered in China. China as late as last November. The massacre

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON. A Special Cabinet Meeting Held Which Lasted for Over Two Hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- President McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou reached Washington from Canton at 7:80 o'clock this morning and went immediately to the White House, where, after breakfast, the President began the consideration of official business.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was called sphere of interest, the protection of that port is | for 11 o'clock this morning. It lasted nearly incumbent on England. As regards the Yang- | two and a half hours. The Chinese situation was discussed, but nothing new was decided. The President and his advisers are awaiting a message from Gen. Chaffee and will depend largely upon his advice as to the advance of the allied forces toward Pekin. No official news of the start of these forces has been received.

The President and members of the Cabinet were the guests of Secretary Hay at an informal dinner at the Country Club at Chevy Chase to-night, ecretary Hay called for the President in his carriage at 6 o'clock and they returned at 10.30. This gave an opportunity for an informal talk on the Chinese situation, and unless important messages are received from the Far East to-morrow it is probable that another Cabinet meeting will not be held. The President will return to Canton to-morrow evening at 7:40 on the regular Pennsylvania train Postmaster-General Smith and Comptroller Dawes called at the White House after the President's return from Chevy Chase to-night and remained with him some time.

THE BANCROFT MAY GO TO CHINA Inquiries at Boston Navy Yard Indicate That

She Will Go Into Service. Boston, Aug. 2.—An order has been rece at the Charlestown Navy Yard to the effect that the gunboat Machias, now at the yard, will go out of commission to receive repairs. The order also calls for information, as to how soon the gunboat Bancroft can be made ready to be commissioned. Officers at the yard consider that this inquiry is only a preliminary, and

that this inquiry is only a preliminary, and that very soon another order will be received commanding that the ship be made ready as soon as possible. Such a move has been anticipated for some time. The Machias has been in continuous service since she was first put in commission aboutseven years ago, and is greatly in need of an extensive overhauling.

It is understood that the Bancroft can be made ready by Aug. 18. The plan is to rebuild the Machias, and bring her up to date in all respects. Officers and crew of the Machias will probably be transferred to the Bancroft, which being especially well fitted for service in the shallow waters of Chinese rivers, probably will be sent there immediately. She is somewhat smaller than the Machias, her displacement being 850 tons. She was built for use as a training ship.

GERMAN ACCUSED OF TREACHERY. Story of a Letter Herr Detring Wrote for the Consuls at Tientsin.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug.-The Jiji of Japan Herr Detring, a German, who, it is said, expects to be appointed Administrator of Chinese Customs to succeed Sir Robert Hart, acted very treacherously to the foreigners at Tientsin. After the first bombardment the foreign Consuls there asked Chang Yi Mow of Tientsin to forward a letter to Yung Lu, Viceroy of Chili, requesting him not to reopen fire on Tientsin until the departure of the women and children. The letter was finally written under the supervision of Detring, but it was subsequently selzed by a foreign official from the handbag of a messenger and examined. The letter merely asked that the bombardment should be postponed until the safe departure from Tientsin of Chang himself and of Detring, Haneken and their friends and not a word was said about the 'families of the foreign residents. Detring explained that this was not the letter he had been asked to write and demanded that he be allowed to write another. tain. After the first bombardment the foreign

MISSIONARIES ACCOUNTED FOR.

ing News From China.

The Rev. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, said yesterday that the board had good reason to believe that all its missionaries stationed in Northern China at the outbreak of the disturbances are alive, and with the exception of those shut up in Pekin, all are now in places of safety. The Presbyterian Board has heard from all its missionaries with the exception of those at Pekin, Pao-ting-fu and Hainan. There those at Pekin, Pao-ting-fu, and Hainan. There is anxiety for the safety of those on the island of Hainan, where it was reported that the for-eigners at Nodoa were massacred. The board has forwarded two cabiegrams to the Rev. W. M. Campbell at Kuing-chow in Hainan, asking whether the report is true, but a week has passed without any answer being received.

The American Board of Foreign Missions now expresses anxiety only for its missionaries stationed at Pao-ting-fu, Pekin, Tung-chow and in the province of Shansi, the others having been reported safe. way down toward Tientein and during the first

HAY'S WARNING TO CHINA.

WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR

THE SAFETY OF OUR MINISTER. ree Communication With Him Demanded as a Right, and Not as a Favor-The Chinese Imperial Authorities Should Co-operate With the Relief Expedition-"They Are Assuming a Heavy Responsibility," Mr.

Hay Declares, "in Acting Otherwise." WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department o-day mad public the correspondence between the Government and Li Hung Chang regarding the Chinese Viceroy's suggestion that the foreign ministers at Pekin might be sent under safe escort to Tientsin provided the Powers would engage not to march their forces on the Chinese capital. The correspondence shows that Secretary Hay declined to enter into any such arrangement on behalf of the United States, and declared that the responsibility for the protection of the envoys rested on the Chinese Government. The correspondence was telegraphed to the United States Embassies at Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg and the United States Minister at Tokio, with instructions to communicate it to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The text of the correspondence follows:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 1., 1900. }
"In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tientsin provided the Powers would engage not to march on Pekin, the Secretary of

State replied on the 30th of July: 'This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communi-cation with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tientsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication This is insisted on.

"This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 31st to Viceroy Li, who then inquired whether 'if free communication were estab lished between Ministers and their Governments it could be arranged that the Powers should not advance on Pekin pending negotiations.' To this inquiry the following reply was sent on Aug. 1: Goodnow, Consul-General, Shanghai:

"I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other Powers. Free communication with our representative n Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it.

"'No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in full and free communication with their respective Governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the Imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and cooperation with the relief expedition. They are as-uming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise. HAY.''

The positive declarations of this Government

made by Secretary Hay in his replies to Li of the Chinese troubles if harm befalls the foreign Ministers in Pekin. Mr. Hay intended his word to mean that a failure of the Chinese Government to continue the protection which it had shown itself capable of giving would be regarded as a cause for war-not war in its present undefined state, but actual war. Such a war would be waged again-t the Imperial Government. Its object would not be merely to restore order and protect American citizens. It would be punitive. While none of the foreign Governments has, so far as known, answered Earl Li's importunities so frankly as the United States, if at all, it is evident that the policy outlined by Secretary Ray mus be indorsed by the European nations and Japan. This means that China, by falling to continue her protection, will place herself at war not only with the United States, but with all the Powers, something she is endeavoring to avoid, as Li Hung Chang's propositions prove. Summing up the position of the United States as defined by Mr. Hay, the attitude of this Gov-

ernment toward China is this: placed in communication with Minister Conger; it will not have any relations with the Chinese Government until that is accomplished. The Chinese Government practically admits that it can protect the Ministers: therefore it must continue the protection or take the con-

The Chinese Government must cooperate with the allies, not oppose them. After the special Cabinet meeting to-day, at

which the Chinese situation was discussed, one of the Cabinet officers said:

"There is an 'if' behind everything that comes from Chinese sources and anything that the Chinese transmit when it bears on the attitude that China has maintained. We don't know whether the Government at first encouraged the rioters and now calls them off or whether it tried to put them down at first. If China at first encouraged and now stops the insurrection it will be held to the very highest degree of accountability. The advance will be made on Pekin whatever is found to be the truth in this particular. We want to be there to save our Ministers and to be in a position to find out the truth. At Pekin we can demand to be told facts and we will have our people safe. There are about 28,000 to 30,000 troops of the allied forces in China to-day, so far as we are advised, and more are arriving all the time, especially Japanese. The United States has made no plans to put more troops into China than was recently announced, about 15,000. If it should be found that the Chinese Government has been deceiving us and still persists, it would mean a declaration of war, but the indications are that China has come to her senses by the fall of Tientsin and the preparations for the advance on Pekin and will be very glad to have it appear that everything is being done to hasten this advance. China will very likely make the best terms possible for a settlement of all the trouble, but will be held accountable in a very strict degree. As the news comes in from the Far East we feel that the policy of this Government has been the best that could have been assumed. The United States is not now seeking vengeance, but it will published on July 12 a story to the effect that | demand the safety of its envoys and indemnity for their sufferings, for loss of life, destruction of property and damages to American interests in China." Minister Wu refuses to conjecture on wha

the effect of advance of the allies on Pekin will be. He said to-day: "Anything that I might say on the probable effect in Pekin on the foreigners there of the advancing of the army of the allies would be merely guessing. If I were not a servant of my Government I would express myself very freely on all sides of the questions that have come up. I would not talk but would write. I trus that the march on Pekin will not result in such terrible loss of life and destruction of property and looting as occurred at the fall of Tientsin. As for the position of China in regard to indem nity to be offered for the loss of life and de struction of property that have occurred in Pekin, it is for the sufferer to say what that indemnity should be. If I strike you and you are in a position to make me pay damages you are the man to name the figure.

MANCHU SUPPORT OF BOXERS. Letter From a Chinaman Who Fled From Pekin on June 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2 .- A letter received by the Chinese steamer Glenogle from a Chinese who fled from Pekin on June 26 is dated Chinanfu, Shantung, July 2, and says:

"When I left Pekin there were 100,000 Boxers and Manchu troops there, and numbers were pouring in from all parts of Chili, Shantung. Shansi and Honan. Their main objects seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. The gates of Pekin were consequently open day and night to permit these reenforcements to enter the city. Those in the city had attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time, although

they managed to set fire to a number of houses | SYMPATHIZE WITH CHINA adjoining the foreign quarters, therefore leaving

the latter considerably exposed. "I believe one or two foreign houses had already been destroyed when I left. No decent person could get anywhere near the place for fear of being called a foreigner by the mob Not counting the 2,000 to 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside have been massacred by the Boxers inside Pekin it was estimated when I left that over 4.000 beaceable citizens had also been slain in were filled to overflowing by the Boxers and wareful troops at first which caused a panic among the princes, dukes, nobles and members of the Imperial clan, and other banners who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends, closed the gates and placed strong guards of banner men to prevent further ingress of outsiders.

oanner men to prevent further ingress siders.

"The Tartar city gates are now only opened acouple of hours a day to enable residents to purchase things from the other cities. To purchase things from the other cities. To show how popular the Boxers are with the show how popular the Boxers are shown in the show how provided the show how have been supplied to the show how popular the show how how popular the Boxers are shown in the show how how popular the Boxers are with the show how popular the show how popular the show how popular the Boxers are with the show how popular the show how how po

SAVAGE CHINESE TORTURE. The Lingering Death in Shanghai by Star-

vation of a Pirate Chief. SHANGHAI, June 20 .- Some idea of the treatment Europeans may expect to endure if captured by the Boxers may be gained from the torture of Chang Chang-wo, a pirate chief who has just been released by death from terrible sufferings. The man was fairly convicted of piracy and the outrages on travellers had recently become so common that even the mercenary court officials knew that it would not do to compound for coin this man's felonies. So he was sentenced to lingering death, not by the slicing process, but by the less merciful process of slow starvation. Chang, who was a finelooking Chinese of unusual intelligence, was placed on June 12 in a tall, wooden cage, the top of which formed a cangue, or wooden collar through which the head of the victim projected. Shackled hand and foot he stood on a pile of brieks and every day one brick would be removed, so that finally he had to stand on the tips of his toes to prevent strangulation. He was well fed before being put in the cage. Then on the following day he was exposed at the north gate of the city, the cage being placed in the hot sunshine, which beat down on the poor wretch's head.

Chinese who passed cracked jokes on his appearance and speculated on the days he would live before hunger and thirst would kill him. No one expressed a word of pity. In fact, they all seemed to regard him as a kind of free show and even little children laughed at this hideous head projecting from the wooden collar. The next day he was removed to another gate, but the plan was to keep this up until the dving malefactor had been exhibited at all the city gates. the top of which formed a cangue, or

til the dving malefactor had been exhibited at all the city gates.

Some one mercifully allowed him to but an end to his sufferings on the fourth day. The report is that the guards permitted friends to give him a fatel dose of opium. Others say that he strangled himself by kicking away the bricks under his feet. At any rate on the fourth day his dead body was exhibited beside the case—a hideous spectacle which was viewed by thousands of natives and many white people. The atrocity of this spectacle was increased by the fact that the dying man was kept only a few hundred yards away from the foreign settlement. It was an object lesson in the innate crueity of the Chinese which no foreign education or association with Europeans appears to lessen.

CHINESE ABANDONING SHANGHAIL Thousands of Them Going to Southern Ports

to Escape Danger of Boxers. SHANGHAI, June 20.-Chinese are departing rom this city by thousands for Hong Kong, Ningpo, Canton, Swatow and other southern places. Every steamer that leaves for the south carries hundreds. They are packed like sardines into the fore part of the ship, each with his blanket, cooking utensils and opium larget The China Merchants' liner Kiangpoo carried no less than 2,000 Chinese for Ningpo. and to day hundreds are leaving for the south There is almost a panic in the native city as

There is almost a panic in the native city as some one has spread the report that the Boxers propose to loot and burn the town and slay all whom they can reach. The facility with which Tentsin was captured has spread the alarm. The big steamship lines cannot handle one-tenth of the people who apply for passage. All these Chinese reaces demand is space on deck sufficient to squat upon by day and sleep on by night. They cook their own food, so that transportation is all the passanger requires. So great is the rush that a houseboat for Loochow commands \$75, though ordinarily one may hire such a boat for \$7. Along the waterfront the spectacle is extraordinary. Thousands are canned there waiting for a rily one may hire such a boat for \$1. Along the waterfront the spectacle is extraordinary. Thousands are camped there waiting for a chance to get passage on outgoing steamers or junks or houseboats. Many whole families with their houseboats. Many whole families with their houseboats. One may see them on every hand, the women carrying on housebold work as though they were in their own houses, while on the ground immediately adjoining may be seen a devotee of the opium pipe getting solace from the drug. How little it requires for support of life in the Orient may be seen from these people, many of whom are wretchedly poor and have no covering suitable for cold weather.

Among foreigners in Shangha' there is little fear of the Boxers, but rifle corps are being formed by the various nationalities. The Americans have a fine corps and they are drilling daily so as to be in effective shape should there be any call for their services.

there be any call for their services.

BRITISH OFFICER'S COMPLAINT. Says the Ships at Taku Have Not Nearly Enough Men for Efficient Service.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2 .- A British naval officer, in a letter written to the North China Daily News of Shanghal, copies of which were received by the steamer Glenogle, deplores the inefficiency of the British fleet in the China Sea. He says it would be interesting to know what estimate of the fighting value of the British fleet in Chinese waters at the present moment would be given by the Admiralty were a question in this direction asked in

were a question in this direction asked in Parliament.

"Our ship for example," he says, "has less than two hundred men on board out of a complement of over five hundred. Another, one of the largest of the smaller class of ships, has two officers and eleven seamen. Her stoke hold is correspondingly depleted, reducing her speed on emergency from 14 knots to about 9½ or 10. Another at a pinch could perhaps work two of her guns. Another cannot use her larger guns, she has not enough men left to get them on board again. Some, it is said, and it may be true, cannot move at all; they are effectually anchored within a dozen miles or so of Taku." As a contrast to the state of affairs obtaining in the British fleet the Russian and Japanese and other foreign boats are described as having their full complements.

SALOON TAX AT CALAIS, ME. City Counsel Fixes an Excessive Valuation and the Saloon Keepers Will Contest It.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 2. - The City Council of Calais has devised a new scheme for getting rid of some of the saloons in the city and at the same time raising money to pay the expenses of the Police Department. At a meeting recently held the Council instructed the assessors to tax the business of every liquor dealer at the regular city tax rate of \$24.50 per \$1,000, but upon a most surprising basis of valuation which was furnished by the Council. The assessors directed the collector to go ahead and collect the taxes as prescribed. and when he called upon the liquor dealers and told them that they must pay up before Aug. 1 those wine merchants were astonished.

There are in Calais twenty saloons, whose

There are in Calais twenty saloons, whose stocks are worth anywhere from \$10 to \$100 each. The valuations fixed by the City Council range from \$2,000 to \$10,000, and aggregate about \$118,000, so that at the rate of \$24 50 per \$1,000 the new tax would yield \$2.801. In addition to this the liquor dealers are to be taxed as usual on real estate and personal property other than their stocks in trade.

Some of the liquor dealers declare that the tax is illegal, for the reason that a legal tax cannot be assessed upon an illegal traffic, and the prospect is that, on account of the absurdly high valuations, none of the dealers will pay, preferring to give a bond and appeal to the court. The City Council says the tax must be paid before Aug. 1 or the saloons closed, but it remains to be seen whether this new device will be any more successful than the countless other attempts to stop the sale of liquor in Maine. In the larger cities prohibition has long since been abandoned, and in lieu of a license the dealers pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or about \$115 each, once a year. Bangor has about one hundred and eighty bars and Portland nearly as many, the only difference between the two cities being that in Bangor the barrooms are of a better class and are wider open than those of Portland.

When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to The Sun's advertising columns with it.—Adv.

JAPANESE PEOPLE DO NOT APPROVE

OF SENDING A BIG ARMY. Correspondent of a Leading Japanese Paper Says Russia and Germany Have Caused This Crisis by Their Treatment of the Natives in the Acquired Territory in China. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.—The Japan Herald says of the despatch of the big army to China

from Japan: "Though the most influential organs seem to approve of Japan's cooperation with the Powers at coercing China, the people generally evilently feel no enthusiasm and are more inclined than ever to sympathize with the Chin-

A Japanese correspondent of the same paper n a letter from Tokio, says of Japans action: Russia and Germany have been preparing the way for the present complications from their treatment of the natives in their acquired territory in China such as would have heen condemned if only it had been known to the world at large. The part played by the much abused missionaries falls into insignificance when compared with the injury done by the Powers. "Now as the irony of fate would have it, Japan

is compelled to quell the very conflagration

started by them. Nothing is more cruel than this. In spite of the exultant articles in the foreign papers exhorting Japan to the most heroic endeavors and of the false representation as to her feelings in the matter it is not with a feeling of satisfaction and of pride that she enters on the campaign. The nation at large condemns it. At the same time the people are conscious of the fact that, when the time comes for settlement, they must be drawn into the whirlpool of international quarrels, whether willing or not. As a friendly and neighboring Power, if not on any other account, Japan must intervene if anything like the partition of China is aimed at, or if any arrangement is arrived at by which a particular State tries to secure sole benefit. For this purpose Japan must reserve all her energy and resources. The sooner she is prepared for armed conflict with a European Power the better will her purposes be served.

"By the despatch of a large army Japan stands, committed to the task of suppressing the insurrection. It is of no use for her to try to extricate herself from the position. However pleased the Cabinet may be to dance to the piping of the Western Powers, the nation will not tolerate any vacillation now, seeing that Japan is likely to incur heavy expenditure of money and men. There shall be no waste of labor no retreating without effecting something in China. Her efforts in the same direction in Corea have been thwarted by Russia simply because she was not prepared to go to the extent of appealing to arms. Now fate ordains her to face all the possibilities. She is in a different mood. She cannot help it. Whether she goes to war with Russia over the Corean or Chinese question does not make any difference so far as the fighting is concerned. Perhaps better to have China as a field of operation, for once it is known that Japan is going to exchange blows with Russia for their sake every able-bodied Chinese will join the Japanese. All the contingencies depend upon how Russia acts when settling up accounts. It remains for her either to precipitate or to avoid the war. History may yet record that foreign papers exhorting Japan to the most heroic endeavors and of the false representa-

GENERAL FIGHT IN FIRST AVENUE Iwo Members of the "Terrible Twelve" Gang Done Up by the Police and Others.

Emmett and Bill Lawrence are members of the gang known to the police as the "Terrible Twelve," who have hung out around Twentythird street and First avenue. It will be some time before the Lawrence brothers will hang out there any more. The chances are that Emmett will never see First avenue again. He is now in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. He and his brother tried to run First avenue last night with disastrous results to themselves.

Both the Lawrences are teamsters when they feel like working. Emmett lives at 341 East Twenty-fifth street. Bill lives at 228 Fast Twenty-second street. Last night they got drunk together. They were coming up First avenue in a hilarious mood and at Twentyourth street they saw a good looking girl waiting for a car. Emmett put his arm around her and asked her for a kiss. The young woman slapped his face. Emmett knocked her down and kicked her. Many women and children who were on the

way to the recreation pier at the foot of Twentyfourth street, shrieked and Councilman Murphy, who has a saloon at Twenty-third street and fered, but the Lawrences started in to fight fered, but the Lawrences started in to fight everybody. Spain retreated and Murphy, taking advantage of the appearance of Policeman Hoefer, picked the prostrate woman up and carried her into a doorway.

Hoefer arrested both the Lawrences. Bill hit him in the eye and Hoefer drew his club. The rest of the "Terrible Twelve" rallied to the Lawrences aid at the sight of a blue coat. Other policeman came and in three minutes there was a general mèlee. The police were wading in with their clubs and the gang were throwing cobblestones and using their nimble

there was a general melee. The police were wading in with their clubs and the gang were throwing cobblestones and using their nimble fists.

There was such a crowd that the cars were stopped. Some one ran to the East Twenty-second street police station and told the seregant that there was a riot on First avenue. Roundsman Walsh and twenty-four reserves were turned out in a jiffy and went on the double quick to the scene. They found the fight still in progress, but the reenforcements were too much for the gang and the members fled, except the Lawrences. They couldn't have crawled away. They had cuts and bumps all over them. Ambulances took them to Bellevue Hospital. By the time they got there Emmett was unconscious. The doctors said that he had a bad fracture of the skull and would probably dis. Bill was in a little better shape. He will recover, but it will take time. Policeman Hoefer's cut eye was dressed and he returned to duty. During the excitement the woman who had been assaulted recovered her senses and slipped away.

Four policemen have been done up by this First avenue gang within four months. Policeman Henderson, who was assaulted a month ago by them, is still in the hospital.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Police Board has lengthened the annual vaca-ons of patrolmen from seven to ten days, and of pundsmen from ten to twelve days.



A woman has a right to be positive on matters which are matters of personal knowledge and experience. Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the womanly organs is positive as to its wonderful curative value, and confidently recommends it to similar sufferers.

Women who suffer from inflammation, ulceration, female weakness, or nervous diseases caused by disease of the wom-anly organs will find a complete cure by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus, and menorrhagia, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect." writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a k-w years past, but if I should have any return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle, and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

A STURGEON IN HARNESS AND BELLS. Caught in Deschenes Lake and Had on a Lost

Harness Which the Owner Identified. OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 2.-From Aylmer, a retty little summer resort on the Ottawa River, a few miles above the capital, where the stream broadens into the beautiful Deschenes lake, comes a story about a lake sturgeon, carying a portion of a lost harness and bells, the

owner of which has identified them. On July 19 two Aylmer fishermen, Joseph aviolette and Timothy Ducharme, crossed the lake in a small steam yacht and began fishing with rod and line between Coghlan's Creek and Corbett's Island. After angling for two hours they had only taken three or four small sunfish about as long as a man's hand, and they began to think it was time they hooked on to some of the larger finny denizens of Lake Deschenes. To prevent the loss of any large fish they

might hook on to, the men attached two gaff hooks to the end of a stout night line and baited them with chunks of bologna sausage and cast them overboard from the stern of the craft. Steam was turned on and the yacht was slowly steered among the shoals of Shirley's Bay. Suddenly a smart tug at the line told Ducharme, who was holding it, that a "big fellow" had swallowed the bait. At the same time the fishermen were startled by a peculiar sound, which resembled the tinkling of bells. Laviolette, as is his usual custom, when pulling in a big fish, improvised a winch by attaching the fishline to the propeller shaft and by putting on a little extra steam soon dragged the fish alongside.

The catch proved to be a fairly well-grown sturgeon, such as are commonly caught in the lake on night lines; but what surprised the fishermen was to see that it had a harness on, with a string of sleigh bells fastened to the saddle, the latter accounting for the peculiar tinkling sound already referred to. The collar and hames of the harness were fixed about the gills of the fish, while the dorsal fin was firmly embedded in the saddle, thus holding the harness in its proper position, while the trace chains were dangling toward the tail. The men were amazed, of course, but they forgot in their excitement to harness the fish to the steam yacht and take a trip about the lake under "fish power."

When the men got back to the landing with night hook on to, the men attached two gaff

and take a trip about the land many appower.

When the men got back to the landing with their strange catch, they met a man named proctor, a resident of Aylmer, and a citizen of incorruptible integrity. When Mr. Proctor had heard the story and had taken a look at the harness, he immediately recognized it as a set worn by one of his horses that had been drowned ten years ago last March by breaking through the ice while drawing sand from Corbett's Island across the lake to Aylmer. How the fish ever got inside the harness is a mystery.

AFTER CAPE NOME GOLD. Buffalo Man's Proposition That Looks as if

It Ought to Have Millions in It. "Cape Nome and its gold develop some rather ueer combinations," said a newspaper man who had been up in that neighborhood and had got out in a fair state of repair. "and they don't all happen on the spot either. I have just heard from a man in Buffalo who had read something I had written about Cape Nome and concluded I was an authority on the subject, and he has a proposition that catches everything 'a-comin' and a-goin'.' He says that he is interested in a 'process of fuel burning' which he believes has a great future in the Nome country and all parts of Alaska, especially about Cape Nome, where fuel is absolutely lacking. His proposition deals with the gold-bearing 'tundra' which is frozen hard the year around, and he proposes to blast it like you would common rock and place the pieces in his burner, where 'it would gradually thaw by the time it came to the fire. when it would easily and quickly, as well as

completely, be burned to an ash. This ash would, of course, contain the gold so that the gold would be recovered without any expense except to mine it and put it in the furnace.

"That looks easy enoughfor anything, doesn't it? But that is only a small part. His next proposition is the winner. He says: "When the tundra is being burned it can be converted into gas, which can be collected and used to run gas engines to drive compressors by which the frozen tundra can be mined, or in generating electricity for working trams to run the frozen tundra from its bed into the plant for burning. In addition the surplus gas may be piped as many miles as may be desired up to 200 miles or more and then be used for light, heat and power. In other words, the gold may be recovered from the tundra with practically no expense, and doubtless the gas for purposes noted will be about as a gold deposit after the gold has been taken from the tundra. The first process of simply burning the tundra and collecting the gold in the ashes is a very simple affair. The gas-making addition when it comes to sorting and piping the gas would be the same as any other gas proposition, but the expense of making the gas in the time of burning the tundra is about nothing extra." same as any other gas proposition, but the expense of making the gas in the time of burning the tundra is about nothing extra."

"Now isn't that a really exhaustive scheme that cleans up everything? It not only gets heat, light and power out of the tundra, but makes the tundra furnish them in the first place to get them out, and it turns out a whole lot of gold at no expense to carry on the process which doesn't cost anything to carry on. As a four-time winner I think that Buffalo man takes the cake, and I hope he will get his fuel burner set up on the Nome beach before firewood jumps up to \$76105 a d."

SPECHT. THE SOCIALIST, ARRESTED.

lominee for Congress Urging on the Union Strikers in Dayton, Ohio. DAYTON, Ohio. Aug. 2 -Charles Specht, the Socialistic Congressional nominee from the Twelfth district of Missouri, who was selected at the Socialistic-Democratic convention held at St. Louis yesterday, was arrested in this city to-day charged with loltering. Specht is a representative of the International Union of Cigarmakers and has been in this city for several weeks as-isting the local cigarmakers union, which has been striking. For some time great crowds have been congregating near the non-union factories. On Monday evening quite a number of loiterers were taken into custody by the police, and last night another raid was made on Herman street. Ten men and nine women were arrested and all taken to the station house on a charge of loitering. Among these arrested last night were Specht and a man named Theis. All gave bond and will be tried to-morrow. Eleven others were arrested to-night, but Specht made good his escape. Four of his associates were arrested the second time. ligarmakers and has been in this city for sev-

MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE.

Postal Lads in Boston Want an Eight Hours Day and More Wages. Boston, Aug. 2.—The Postal Telegraph messenger boys are on a strike again. About this time last year the "commission" boys of the Boston District Messenger Company, connected with the Postal Telegraph Company, struck for a higher commission on every message delivered. They were receiving a cent and a half for each message, and as a result of the strike negotiations they got two cents a message. The boys who strike this year are the District Mes-enger boys, who work not on commission, but ten hours a day at \$4 a week. The "commission" boys are still at work, but the district boys

vent out this morning for eight hours a day and 35 a week.

There was some disturbance at the telegraph offices early in the morning. The district boys gathered about the offices and would not let any of their companions enter to work until the police dispersed the crowds and stood guard over the doors. Two big policemen are standing all the time in front of the main Postal Telegraph building on Devonshire street.

STEAM FITTERS DEFER STRIKING. They Will Wait Until Monday Before Taking

Decided Action. The Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters and the Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers held meetings last night to consider what action they would take on the refusal of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters'

the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association to graft their demands. The steam fitters demanded an increase of 25 cents a day and the helpers demand 15 cents a day increase. Both demand the eight-hour work day, the Saturday half-holiday during the summer and jurisdiction within a radius of twenty miles of the New York City Hall. The fitters met at Central Hall, 17. West Thirty-second street, and the helpers at Clarendon Hall. The latter agreed to be guided by the fitters. The meeting of the fitters was a stormy one. Some clamored for a strike to-day according to the original programme, others wanted delay. It was finally decided to give the employers until Monday night to reconsider their refusal. Another conference with the employers will take place on Monday forenoon.

Failed to Reach Agreement as to Wages for Tin Plate Workers.

The conference that has been going on for four days between the officers of the American Tin Plate Company and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers ended yesterday afternoon without an agreement as to the wage schedule having been reached. The conference will be



The Tuxedo is essentially a diner' coat-the comfortable dress for gentlemen who can afford all the luxuries of life, including good dinners and clothes for all temperatures even two Tuxedo coats.

The ordinary kind of our competitors is here, \$15 to \$25.

The "extra" kind, the light weight skeleton is here only - intended for evenings when one feels like "taking off his flesh and sitting ir his bones."

Competitors warn you against it because they haven't it -not this year. We were careful not to let 'em 'catch on" till too late to make 'em. The price? Only about the cost of a quiet dinner at the Waldorf.

Other luxurious things to go along-silk to hose, silk underwear, etc.

For everyday wear our special sale of Men's Serges at \$121 presents rich argains.

Smith, Gray & Co. NEW YORK STORE. BROADWAY. Broadway & Bedford Are CORNER 31 ST ST.

IN A ROXERS BAID Letter From a Missionary, Since Murdered, a Telling of a Midnight Scare.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 2.-Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frisbie of Carbondale have just received a letter from their adopted daughter, who, with her husband, Dr. Vanderburg, was recently killed by the Boxers on the Island of Hainan in the China Sea. The letter is dated June 7 and tells vividly of the fears of the missionaries They were situated at a station about ninety miles inland. The letter tells of Mrs. Vanderburg's belief in a general outbreak and Dr.

Vanderburg adds: "The thieves haven't killed us all off yet. week ago Monday we had an awful scare, and Eleanor [Mrs. Vanderburg] was as cool as a cucumber. I was so glad to find she could g through a siege like that so well. The soldiers came over at 1:30 A. M., just after midnight, aroused us all and said: "The thieves are coming.' We all grabbed what we could of clothing.' We all grabbed what we could of clothing for the children and went over to the old house by previous arrangement, as the old house is considerable of a fort. Then I got all the servants and coolies we could get together about six, and carried boards upstairs and placed them around the veranda to form a defence from behind which we could shoot. Then I got some medicine, &c., went back with my sword, gun, and pistol and waited.

But the thieves the soldiers had seen had other objects in view. They passed here and went to a large village nearby which they plundered, taking all the cows, pigs and chickens. They have been doing this for some time hereabouts and seem to be nearly as strong as the completely, be burned to an ash. This ash

dered, taking all the cows, pigs and chickens. They have been doing this for some time hereabouts and seem to be nearly as strong as the soldiers in numbers. We have all written to Hoibon to ask the English Consul to send more soldiers. They have answered that more are coming in soon, so we hope to hear that they will be on their way in a day or so.

"The head men of this band of thieves, are men who have a price on their heads, and have to plunder for a living, as they are outlaws, some from here and some from the mainland, who know of the small garrison here and takes advantage of it. These times are awfully hard on the natives who won't join these Boxers or Triads. As soon as the natives are asked, they have to meet and pay the thieves for protection. If they don't their homes are plundered; if they join they are usually caught by the officers and so it makes a case of a frying pan or a fire for the natives when once these plunderers get started.

"Two years ago I thought they were most all

get started.
"Two years ago I thought they were most all beheaded, but it seems to be as usual that the worst of them escape. May God help the Christians! Their lot is the hardest. They have brought their vegetables and stock, except the cows, up here and now ask us for guns, which we cannot give them, and this makes them lose faith in us as friends I fear, for they do not understand the treaties."

do not understand the treaties. LIGHTED CIGARS ON THE ELEVATED.

Not So Many Carried There as Formerly, According to This Observer. who travels on the elevated railroad daily. "the rule of the company prohibiting the carrying of lighted cigars or cigarettes on the platforms and cars of their lines is now more generally observed than it once was. You still see cigar and cigarette ends on the stairs leading up to the stations, and on the platform as well: but not so many on the platform. More met now throw away their cigars before they ge there, and not so many men as formerly carry lighted cigars into the cars to hold there, with the smoke curling up from them for a time.

inghed cigars into the cars to hold there, with the smoke curling up from them for a time, or perhaps to put them down on a window sill, and it may be to forget and leave them there when they leave the car. "Sometimes a man carrying a lighted cigar into a car endeavors to keep it alight until he reaches his destination by an occasional surreptitious pull upon it. Sometimes, if the travel is light and the guard is looking the other way, a man will deliberately smoke, and blow the smoke out of the window. A man I saw the other day was sitting in an end seat of the rear car. When he took a pull the draft through the train blew the smoke out of the rear door. Seeing this man smoking is what brings the subject to my mind, but you don't see as many men smokers as you did.

"What has brought about the improvement in the observance of the rule I wouldn't undertake to say with certainty but it certainly is not due to any active interference on the part of the company, whose efforts to enforce the rule have been of the very mildest character. I once saw a guard walk into a car and request a man, who was smoking on the sly and puffing the smoke out of the window, not to smoke, but I never saw a guard or platform man request a man to throw away a lighted cigar."

quest a man to throw away a lighted cigar

"I have seen, upon occasions," said Mr. Golington. "some pretty broad smiles on the face! of men, on the receipt of news that they had just come into a fortune, or something of that s but I think I never saw a smile, however broon the face of man that quite equalled the the face of nature when, after a period drought, it had had a good big drink of rain.

Socialist Cigarmakers Strike

The Socialist cigarmakers in I. Davis & Co. factory, 520 East Eightieth street, who struck a week ago and settled their strike by arbitration, with out again yesterday morning. The first strike was to compel a non-union Socialist to join the Ploneer Alliance, a union composed of Socialists. The present strike is to compel the firm to employ none but members of the Pioneer Alliance.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon prop rly selected food, it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville. M

who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thorough exhausted at the end of the session, until with exhausted at the end of the session, until within it he last year, she has made use of Grape Visit Food with the result that she closed the last as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous women having gained in weight from 90 pounds to leighter nerves strong, face bright and cheers and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength She knows exactly to what the change is difficult. She knows exactly to what the change is difficult tributed, for in the years past, living on ordernary food, she has almost broken diwn before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuits, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grare-Nuits Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Acc.